The subject of exchange is causing some discussion. In San Francisco, exchange on New York was quoted at the latest advices at 12; per cent, discount, where formerly it ruled at 2] per cent. premium-making a difference of 15 per cent, equal to the premium ruling on specie in New York.

The Vankee took away about \$20,000 in coin, (of which \$17,-736 was manifested,) and by the Comet, Aug. 16, were exported \$9,755, making a total of nearly \$30,000 in less than one month. If this export continues, the effect must be to reduce the amount of specie circulating in the Kingdom. What the total circulation now is, it is impossible to say, but it is unquestionably much less than ten years ago. Some have thought that \$800,000 would cover the amount of coin in the islands, and of this total probably not over one-third is silver. Should the export of coin continue as freely as per the last two packets, there will soon be a scarcity of the circulating medium, and some substitute-shin-

plasters of course-will be sought for. Probably not less than two hundred thousand dollars will be sent abroad by our merchants during the next three months, to meet their engagements. This, or whatever amount may be required for the purpose, must be sent in bills of exchange or in coin. If coin can be sent to realize a larger profit in the transmission, it will be sent in preference to paper, as is frequently the case between New York and London. Gold in Hone'uln is worth 100 cents to the dollar; in New York it was, at the latest dates, worth 115 cents to the dollar, bank and treasury notes being there the legal tender or currency. Now it will be a question of some importance to our merchants how they should remit their balances. Gold can be shipped to New York, but the expenses will be not less than 3 per cent, to get it there, or three dollars on every hundred. Whalers' and other bills of exchange can be sent, but they are not worth so much in New York by 15 per cent, as would be the coin paid here for them. By sending gold, the loss is three dollars on every hundred-by sending bills, if bought at par, fifteen dollars on each hundred,

Let us illustrate it in another way. A merchant wishes to buy in New York one thousand dollars worth of goods. To pay for them he has one thousand dollars here in coin, which he wishes to remit. He buys a bill at par payable in "current funds" in New York, and pays for it in his gold. In New York that draft does not draw out for him one thousand dollars in gold, but one thousand dollars in bank bills, between which two circulating mediums there is a difference of \$150 in value. His draft will purchase for him \$150 less of goods than the gold would have done, had he the gold instead of bills in New York with which to make his purchases.

There is no remedy therefore for the export of \$200,000 in coin by our merchants during the next three mouths, unless bills of exchange rule at such a discount as will check the large export of coin which has already commenced. The withdrawal of such an amount from circulation here can only be attended with injury to trade. And yet our merchants cannot afford to lose the difference now existing in the value of their money here and its value is in New York, where it is to be sent. If the coin is to be exported, as is now being done, it will only be to prevent losses in the exchange or to save the premium on it, which, after all expenses are paid, is not less than 12 per cent.

Which, after all expenses are paid, is not less than 12 per cent.

Wida S II Atkins, Jas Scott, Wm Cornwell, Masters I Cornwell and Eddie Macfarlane—14 cabin and about 120 deck passengers. on Saturday last, bring our advices from that port down to August 27th. The commercial news is of no special importance.

and markets remain unchanged. The bark Nite (formerly a whater, and belonging to Messrs C. A. Williams & Co, of this city.) arrived at San Francisco August 23d, 90 days from Newcastle, with a cargo of coals. She would sail for Honolulu in the early part of September. The Young Hector was advertised to sail about the 3d, but probably

got off the 6th. Bark Whatcheer is reported in the Bulletin as having been sold in Shanghae for \$14,000. The Yankee sailed on Saturday last for San Francisco, taking

a very full cargo. The rice and and paddy shipped foots up 260,000 fbs-the largest amount yet taken from Honolulu by on The schooner Kamehameha IV, is reported to have been bought by the Harku Plantation for their own service, to replace

the Jeannette, which has been sold to Messrs. Von Holt & Heuck for the Kauai trade. Price not transpired. The cottage premises on Beretania street, lately occupied by Mrs. Coit, sold last week at public auction for \$600, cash.

NEW BEDFORD OIL MARKET.

The market for sperm oil has improved, and there was a good demand for export at advanced prices. The stock in importers' and speculators' hands is 21,000 brls--last year at this time, 23,600 do. The sales have been 1,433 brls for export, as follows: -32 bris at \$1 25; 213 do. at \$1 28; 1020 do. at \$1 30; 68 do., fair and interior, at from \$1 to \$1 30; and 100 do. to Boston parties at \$1.30. Also, 345 bris on speculation, at \$1.25; 200 do. for manufacture, at same price; 275 do., all qualities, for do., upon private terms; and 164 do., balance of cargo, taken by the importer for do. In Boston, 120 bris imported per Azor sold for manufacture, at \$1.25.

Whale oil is rather quiet, but there is inquiry for export, and holders are very firm at prices above quotations. The stock is about 65,000 bris—last year, at this time, 102,000 do. The sales for the week have been 200 bris for export at 55 cents per gall.; 200 do. for manufacture, at do.; 700 do., inferior and fair, for do., at 55 and 56 do.; and 20 do. brown, for home use, at 56 do. We hear of no sales of bone in this market. In New York there is a better demand, and prices have advanced, with sales at the improved rates. 30,000 lbs Arctic were sold first of the week at 73 cents per lb. Stock about 450,000 lbs, against

The exports from New York for the week include 62,837 galls. whale oil, and 60,853 fbs to In the Loudon market, June 27th, Sc tuns Colonial sperm o'll were offered at auction, but was withdrawn or taken in at £90 for want of buyers Whale oil quoted £38 10s. to £39. Whale-bone unchanged.—N. B. Standard, July 20.

LATEST DATES, received at this Office.

San Francisco......Aug. 30 | London, (papers)...July 18 New York, (papers)...July 21 | telegraphic ...Aug. 13 telegraphic. Aug. 27 | Hongkong.

Moon's Phases at Honolulu, in September.

Ships' Mails. FOR SAN FRANCISCO-No vessel in port. FOR LAHAINA-per Moikeiki, to day. For Kona-per Steamer on Monday next.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 11-Sch Kamoi, Shepherd, from Kahulul and Lahaina, with 300 bugs wheat, 60 do. flour, 300 kegs sugar, lot rice, fungus, hides, etc.—1 cabin and 10 deck 12-Sch Kekauluohi, Haley, from Kona and Kan, with

56 bales puln, 12 bales and 21 bags fungus, 2 tons coffee, 500 goat skins, 25 hides, 1000 coccoanuts, 4000 oranges, 2 pkgs honey, I keg tallow, 15 doors, 21 pieces timber, 5 hogs. Passengers-3 Misses Brown, and 42 natives on deck.

13—Am clipper ship Morning Star, Foster, 15 days from San Francisco, passed this port, bound to China. 13—Sch Maria, Crane, from Kalepolepo and Lahaina. 13—Sch Emma Rooke, Wetherby, from Makee's Landing and Lahaina, with 300 kegs and 4 mats sugar, 100 bris multisers, 85 large and 3 bris paddy, 9 bars. and Lahama, with 500 keep and 4 mats sugar, 100 bris molasses, 85 bags and 3 bris paddy, 9 bags fangue, 100 hides, 350 goat skins, 26 mats tallow, 150 balls sugar-cane, 1 box grapes, 2 horses, 1 cance, 13 cords wood, etc. Passengers—Mrs E P and child, W B Wright, and 40 natives on deck.

and color, W is Wright, and 10 natives on deck.

13—Steamer Kilanea, Berrill, from windward ports, with
60 bags coffee, 2 bags fungus, 325 hides, 3 kegs
butter, 2 balls leather, 1 balstead, 1 cask tallow, 2
bags horns, let dried beef, lot pulu, 12 bullocks, 2
horses, 19 sheep, 7 hogs, and a let native freight.

13—Sch Odd Feilow, Morse, from Hanalei, with 23 cords
want 12 hogs public Paragraphs. wood, 12 bugs paddy. Passengers-3 Misses and Master Johnson, Masters Alfred and Samuel Wilcox, and a natives on deck.

14-Sch Kalama, Clark, from Kolou, with 20 cords wood, 8 hides, and 3 passengers. 14-Sch Moiwahine, Kulmana, from Nawiliwili, with 18 cds wood, 3 hides, 1 brt tailow, and 10 passengers.

14—Sch De Witt, from Koolan, with 200 bags paidly.

14—Sloop Louisa, Sam, from Hana and Kahoolawe, with

54 sheep, 160 goat skins, hides, eggs, etc.

15—Sch Kamelameha IV, Spunyarn, from Anahola, with 14 cords wood.

15-Sch Go-ahead, from Hanalei, with S cords wood. pulu, 12 bags fungus, 10 hides. 17—Sch Moikeiki, Napela, from Kahului, with 140 kegs of sugar, 50 tres molasses, 3 bags wool, 17 bags rice,

and 4 passengers. DEPARTURES.

Sept. 12-Seh Nettle Merrill, Borres, for Lahaina, Hilo and other windward ports.

13—Gren burk Inkermann, Pleasance, for Shanghae 13—Am bark Yankee, Taylor, for San Francisco.
13—Sch Kamoi, Shepherd, for Labama and Kahului.
13—Sch Maria, Crane, for Hanalei. 15-Steamer Kilauen, Berrill, for Lahaina, Kona and other

15-Sch Emma Rooke, Watherby, for Lahaina & Makee's 15—Sch Warwick, John Bull, for Motokia.
16—Sch Kalama, Clark, for Nawiliwill and Education. 16-Sch Molwahine, Kuheana, for Nawiliwili, Kolea and Waimea.

17-Sch Kamehameha, Green, for Maliko.

windward poets.

EXPORTS. For San Francisco-per Yankee, Sept. 13-2,530 bags paddy and 347 bags rice (260,825 fbs) 747 kegs (88,931 fbs) sugar, 348

MEMORANDA.

New Reefs in the Pacific. Three reefs have been discovered near the island of Pilstraer.

me thirty-five French leagues, more or less, from the island of onhatation, in the archipetago of the Friendly Islands. First reef—22° 52' 15" lat. S., and 178° 48' long. W. from Second reef-21 9 43' lat. S., and 179 2 2' 10" long. W. from re meridian of Paris.
Third reef—22° 43' iat. S., and 180° 31' 10" long. The first two reefs were discovered by the English screw sloop Petorus, commanded by Commodore Beauchamps Seymours, on her passage from Sydney to the Feeges Islands. On sound-ing the first reef six fathoms of water were had clear of the

The third reef has been sounded by two whalers. It is possible that subterranean fires may exist about those ocalities, it having been observed that the sea was singularly warm in the neighborhood of the rects, exhibiting at times the appearance of a boiling caldron.—Panama Star.

Vessels Expected from Foreign Ports.

Am ship Young Hector, Chadwick, to sail from San Francisco Sept. 6—due about the 20th.

Am ship Nile, Ekiridge, to sail from San Francisco about Sept. 10—due the 25th to 30th.
Am bark Comet, Smith, to sail from San Francisco about Sept. lissionary packet Morning Star, Gelett, from Micronesia-due Bark Darmietta sailed from London July 5, for Honolulu direct.

Consigned to J. T. Waterhouse. Am. ship Raduga, Burditt, sailed from Boston June 18, with a cargo of assorted malse, to C. Brewer & Co. Am. ship Erie, Jersegan, sailed from New Bedford May 15, with a full cargo of assorted malse, to Wilcox, Richards & Co. Haw schooner Libelihe, Bush, from Phasaix Island-ov Dutch ship Galilei, Koch, sailed from London June 7, with asstd. cargo to Janion, Green & Co.

famburg bark Laura & Louise, Marks, to sail from Hamburg May 1, with undse to Messrs. Hackfeld & Co. Didenb'g bark Sylphide, Hoegemann, to sail from Bremen about May 1, with merchandise to Melchers & Co. remen bark Pauline, — to leave Bremen April 10 to 15, with assid cargo to Hoffschinger & Stapenhorst. Haw wh brig Wailua, Lass, from a cruise among the Caroline group-overdue.

VESSELS IN PORT-SEPTEMBER 18.

Am bark Speedwell, Holdsworth. French wh ship Latour do Pin, Favoren.

PASSENGERS.

For San Francisco-per Yankee, Sept. 13-Mrs Dibble, Mrs Inch, Mrs C it, J C King, James Howland, Fakir of Siva ans Assistant, H Eggers, Chewkee-1 COASTWISE.

From WINDWARD PORTS-per Kilauea, Sept. 13-Rev W P Alexander, Master Alexander, 2 Misses Paris, W Bond, Miss and 2 Masters Bond, Miss Holden, Miss Dickenson, Miss Lyons, Miss and Master Baldwin, Dr R W Wood, S H Atkins, Wm F Allen, Mr Snitfin, J and C Bailey, Master A Wight, J S Low-21 cabin and 100 deck passengers. For WINDWARD PORTS-per Kilauca, Sept. 15-Rev W P

Davis-Sea-In Honolulu, Sept. 13, by Rev. S. C. Damon, obert G. Davi-, Esq., Police Justice of Honolulu, to Mrs. Maria Sen, both of this city.

Dominis—Part—In Honolulu, Tuesday evening, Sept. 16, at the residence of Chas. R. Bishop, Esq., by Rev. S. C. Damor John O. Dominis, Esq., to Miss Lydia K. Paki.

MARRIED.

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18.

The complexion of the war news received on Saturday last is better than that which preceded it, better in this respect, that the veil of doubt which lately overhung the military movements is removed, and we now see the exact position of the combatants, and can better judge of their plans and prospects.

To be impartial—the position of affairs in Virginia is very nearly what it was on the 1st of July, 1861, before the battle of Bull's Run, ex- | blows." cepting in this one important point, that both the government and the rebels have quadrupled their forces, and consequently their power. Fourteen months have elapsed, since that battle, and the contending armies are again drawn up on nearly the same ground, and less than sixty fidently to predict. But we think we are justified in miles from Washington. As it then was, so now, they are so nearly balanced that neither can attack the other with perfect certainty of success. The fate of war sometimes hangs on the merest trifle, and so may the battle that is now pending on the banks of the Rappahannock.

If our readers would learn where the armies are, let them turn to any map of Virginia and find the river Rappahannock. On the north side of this stream are drawn up the Union forces from Fredricksburg to Warrenton, a distance of forty miles. At Fredricksburg is Gen. Burnside, next to him is Gen. M'Dowell, then east of the railroad is Gen. Pope, on the other side of the railroad Gen. Banks, and at the extreme right, or west, occupying Warrenton, is Gen. Sigel; each of these generals at the head of 20,000 to 30,000 troops, making a total of about 100,000 troops, perhaps more. About thirty miles in the rear, encamped before Alexandria are M'Clellan's troops, some 80,000 more or less. These are a reserve, and being connect-

ed by telegraph and railroad with the main

army, can be pushed forward to aid the army in the advance at an hour's notice, when necessary. On the south side of the same stream, but mainly opposite Sigel's army at Warrenton, are the Rebel troops, probably 100,000, with reserves at Gordonsville and perhaps at other points. A battle between these armies appears to be inevitable, and it has probably been fought before this. as every day's delay would only strengthen each army and prolong the struggle. It's of no use to guess which may win the field; nor will a victory be of any value unless the conquering army is prepared to move radidly on, and take advantage of it. The position of the Federal army with its strong reserve under M'Clellan, looks as if it was prepared to take that advantage; but may not the Rebel army be equally

prepared to resist it by similar strong reserves? To show our readers the position of the armies as they were drawn up for the contest, and evidently ready for a fight about the 1st of September, we insert above a rough diagram, which may help to give an insight into what will probably be one of the severest battles of the war. The Rebel troops are indicated by the heavy black columns south of the Rappahannock River. Some 2,000 of them had 16-Seh Jeannette, Green, frm Maliko, with 40 kegs sugar, crossed over the stream by a bridge constructed 75 bris melasses, and 4 passengers.
16—Stoop Live Yankee, Kapuahi, from Hilo, with 93 bags for that purpose, but the renowned Sigel is reported to have captured them all, by destroying their bridge and surrounding them, just as they had crossed over. Thus matters stood at the latest advices, and we must wait another

> arrival to reveal the result of the battle. Some discussion has been had regarding the number of soldiers now engaged on the side of the rebels. The following may approximate the

correct statement : In Virginia..... About Charleston and Savannah, 25 000
Under Buckner and Bragg, at Cumberland Gap, 65,000
Under Breckenridge near Euton Rouge, 15,000 Under Hindman in Arkansas. 15,000
Under Armstrong, South of Corinth. 15,000
Under Price, at Tupelo, in Miss. 25,000
Other small armies and numerous guerillas. 40,000

This is the lowest estimate at which the rebel orces can safely be put, and they may even numbales putu, 4 do. fangus, 10 cases tobacco, 237 hides, 1,488 gont skins, 14 cases seal skins, 1 bri pork, 101 the better, 5,040 slates,

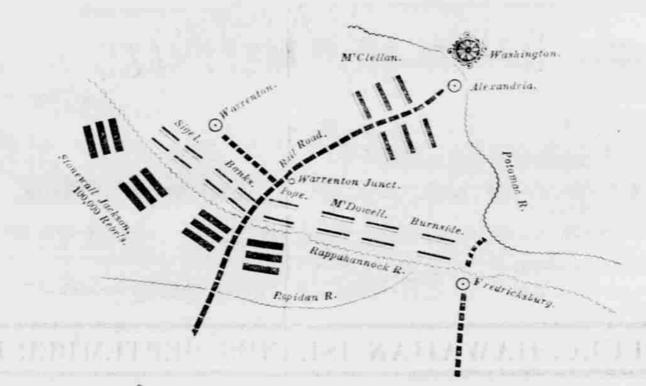


DIAGRAM-showing the position of the Federal and Rebel Armies on the Rappahannock, August 25, the Federals occupying the North bank.

Whether the rebels can increase their numbers as readily as the government can, remains to be seen, but probably their limit of supply is about

Another question that seems to be a riddle is, where do the rebels obtain the powder necessary for their armies, when the coast is so closely blockaded? They do not possess the materials required in its manufacture, except to a very small extent. And yet we never hear of their being short of ammunition, but every where, from Richmond to the Red River, it is abundant and exhaustless. One thing has become evident to all, and that is that the Southerners are terribly in earnest and have resources we know nothing of. The North has had no real conception of their desperation or the fertility of their expedients, as is evinced in their keeping up and maintaining as a unit such vast forces as they have. If the North is to conquer, it, too, must be awakened, and display all its energy, power and resources, or the attempt to crush the rebellion will prove a ten years war.

Perhaps the most important news by the last arrival is the growing disposition on the part of the North to resort to the last and strongest weapon in their power against the rebels-a proclamation of emancipation of the slaves. Everything appears tending rapidly to that final issue, and though it may not take place during the present year, the rebellion cannot continue many months without bringing it out. Read the speech of Gen. Rosseau, at St. Louis, on our fourth page He is a Louisianian, born under the rule of slavery, and himself a slaveholder. "I have warned our Southern friends," he says, "of the danger of continuing this rebellion much longer; and I tell you to-night that if this war continues a year from this day [the speech was made in May or June,] there will not be a slave on this continent." This is but a straw, to be sure; but "straws show which way the wind

But lest that may be considered exparte evidence, we give a quotation from the New Orleans Picayune, issued only in June last, as follows:

"Now we do not presume to prophesy. What fate God, in His inscrutable providence, has in store for this distracted land, we would not be so rash as conaverring that no lasting peace, no arrangement which is worth making, can ever be carried out, while this element of slavery agitation is allowed to have its past and present scope. The victory, which superior force of men, money, and munition of war may enable one party in this contest to achieve over the other, can be, while this fatal element survives, but a victory over material things, over lands, over goods, over resources. But it can never prove a conquest over thought, feeling, sentiment, conscience, religion, faith, and self-respect. To win these all back, there must be first produced the conviction that with peace restored is infallibly to come the certainty of peace established; and to the attainment of that consummation there is one thing needful, to utter extinction of the slavery question as a political element."

Following close on to this, and in corroboration of it, is a telegram by the last arrival, which says, under date of Washington, August 23:

The special correspondence to the World from Washington says it is openly asserted by emancipationists, that the long political struggle is drawing to a close, and that the President, overborne by the pressure brought upon him, will issue a decree giving freedom to all slaves, and this before the 15th of

The Tribune's Washington correspondent, says, in justice to all parties it seems proper to state the following, which we learn from so many sources that it cannot longer be considered a State secret: Two or three weeks ago, the President laid before the Cabinet a proclamation of emancipation, abolishing slavery on the first of next December if the rebellion should not be crushed before. He asked the opinion of his Cabinet, touching the propriety of issuing it. Secretary Smith, we believe, was absent. Of the others all but two approved. Messrs. Seward and Blair pposed it with all their might, with what result it did not appear. It is understood that the subject came up in more than one Cabinet meeting, but Seward and Blair remained resolute in their opposi-

Some may argue that the constitution gives no right to the President to intermeddle with slavery. Very true, had there been no rebellion. So the constitution gives the rebels no right to revolt. Whatever right the President may obtain he will receive constitutionally. The confiscation act proclaims that a rebellion exists, and offers an amnesty; but beyond the limits set by that act, all who are still found in rebellion, must forfeit their rights and property as rebels or traitors, and, as nearly all the slaveholders are in that class, nearly all their slaves, as well as all their other property personal or real, must revert to the government, which can do with its own property as it may please, and as it has done in the District of Columbia. This is the ground on which the proclamation will probably be based,-the voluntary forfeiture of the property of slaveholders by the act of open rebellion, and the right of government to liberate the slaves which revert to it.

Not only in America is public sentiment changing on this great question of slavery, but in Europe also we see signs quite as unmistakable. The two volumes of Count Gasparin speak the language of soberness and truth, and will go far towards giving a correct view of the issues at stake in this great civil contest. We have just observed another sign of no less significance. It is the pastoral letter of the Archbishop of Orleans in France, which indicates the view taken of the civil war by the Catholic church. This document is written in such a cordial and earnest style, and breathes such an evangelical spirit, that we cannot forbear inserting it in full, even at the risk of being tedious

GENTLEMEN AND CO-WORKERS: You seldom allow the President for 300,000, the forces of the two the far distant echoes of foreign politics to reach

combatants must have been nearly equal. | you. * * * I do not come to withdraw your attention in the midst of your pious engagements-I come to beg for a prayer. Prayer! that is our polities; that is our great interest in the events of this men to God, that is our mission. * * *

We are heard praying for Syria and for Poland, for England and for Russia, for China and for Africa, for the victories of France, and for the victories of the faith; for those who suffer, who weep, who hope; for those who grean and who pray with us, and also as well for those who do not pray, who do not groan, who close their eyes, who forget This day, Sabbath of the Passion, at this hour,

when the standard of the cross is hoisted over all our temples, at the light of this holy emblem of deliverance and of safety, I say to myself, My God died upon the cross for all mankind, and yet there are men who still are crucified. He died to deliver all from all bondage, and there are men-the noise which is now making about this great question painfully recalls to me-there are millions of men who are still in slavery! Good Friday is approaching. That day, the Cath-

olic Church, standing at the foot of the cross, with eyes fixed on those extended arms which sublime prayer, Christians, heretics, Jews, Pagans; and we will utter with her these noble words : "Let us pray God the Father, omnipotent, that he may cleanse the world from all errors; may remove disease, keep off famine, open the prison doors, and break the

That is the pure spirit of the Gospel and of Jesus Christ; is it not thus that the divine Redeemer of mankind announced his mission to the world? "The Spirit of the Lord is bestowed on me," said he, "to teach the Gespel to the poor, to console those who weep, to cure the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and to those who are in bondage, liberty."

And, after the divine Master, is it not St. Paul, one of his most fervent disciples, who shouted forth to the Pagan world the sublime outcry, "There exist no longer either masters or slaves, for we are all brothers in Jesus Christ?" Well, even at this day, in Christian lands, after eighteen centuries of Christianity, after those words of Jesus Christ, after that cry of St. Paul, there still are slaves! * * * Gentlemen, it is for this miserable and cruelly oppressed portion of humanity that I come to ask your prayers. Yes, let us pray; let us pray for

It is wished to persuade me that the interests of our manufacturers are with the South, of our commerce with the North. * * * * I don't know all that. But what I do know is, that there are still four millions of slaves in the United States, two millions in the rest of America, together six millions of slaves in Christian countries eighteen hundred years after the Crucifixion; what I do know is, that the horrors of civil war have been let loose by this fearful question, and that the peace of the world is threatened, and is already disturbed. And what I am more happy to know is, that, by a recent and apportant act—a message of the 8th March, sent to Congress by the President of the United States, and adopted by a great

majority-measures prudent, equitable, peaceful, have been ed to put an end to slavery, and passed. I understand the objections of those who plead for slavery I do not desire to discuss them at length. Not that they do n tell me that the slaves are happy. Yes, perhaps, under good masters; they cat, they sleep, have some hours of repose, per-haps even may be dissipated at pleasure; but have they the domestic hearth—have they the family—have they freedom? Poor disinterested ones of the human family, they have lost not only the right of primogeniture, but all rights; and because they are sometimes allowed a plate of lentills, proclamation is made that they are happy ! * * *

made that they are happy:

If I touched upon the theory, I would show that the unity of
the human family, which, with us, is not an opinion, but a dogma—let it be well understood, a dogma, and eyen one of the
grounds of our faith has become a dogma of science—I would show that the unity of the human family, the principle of dig-nity, of equality of freedom, of humanity, among mankind, condemns and rebukes slavery; and I would refer to the works of illumenbach and of Tiedemann, of Humbolt and of Geoffrey St. Hilaire; I would call upon my learned brothers M. de Flourens and M. Quatresages, and the celebrated report of the Florients and M. Quarresages, and the celebrated report of the Duke de Broglio on this great subject. I would refer also to the admirable work of Mr. Wallon upon the "Slavery of Antiquity," and to the great and liberal work of M. Augustin Cochin upon "Modern Slavery." Here are men and writers of other authority than those vain sophists who, alone, at this other hands of Christ and his sphere, with all time through hatred of Christ and his church, attack, with all the efforts of science, in desperation, this Christian dogma of the unity of our race. With our dogma must perish the dignity, the featernity, the liberty of mankind. But let us pass

You refuse to set slaves free, because, you say, they are incapuble of liberty ; and I, tell you that this incapacity is kept alive by servitude, if not created by it, and that it causes the It is also the teaching of experience that the slavery of the day-the slavery of blacks-has an origin, and a consequence, ually detestable. Its origin was the treaty, the ignoble and crainly detestable. Its origin was the treaty, the ignoble and cruel bargain, condemned by Pius II. in 1842, by Paul III. in 1857, by Urian VIII. in 1839, by Benedict XIV. in 1741, by Gregory XIV. in 1839. The consequence is, the destruction of the family tie, condemned by the curses of every humane heart; the destruction of liberty, not only of the slave but of the master, for it goes the length of forbidding the master to each the slave to read and to write in favor of liberty.

There are then on the same earth with myself children of God. There are then on the same earth with myself children of God, and children of men like myself, saved by the same blood that I am, destined to the same heaven that I am, five or six mil-liens of my fellow-beings in the United States, in Brazil, in

Cuba, in Sarinam, who are slaves—aged people, vigorous men, women, young girls, Children. Just heaven! Is it not yet time, after eighteen centuries of Christianity, for us all to begin to practice the ever enduring law, . Do not to another that which you would not be should do to you : and that which you would your brothers should for you?

My reverend brethren, the bishops of the province of Bordenux, assembled in council at La Rochelle in 1853, with the new shops of the colonies, three years after the emancipation of the slaves in the French possessions, pronounced this solemn declaration approved by the Holy See: "The Catholic Church has ever deplored the cruel slavery in which a multitude of men are detained, to the great detriment of their souls, and has never ceased to labor to remedy so great

I place under the protection of these noble words, and of so sy other apostolic utterances, the ardent vow which I offer that this ernel slavery may cease at length throughout all

In those touching universal prayers which you recite each ay in the evening exercises, and in which the church commend to God the traveler, the sick, the agenized, the afflicted of every kind, after the afflicted, commend in your hearts the slaves. ask it of you, sirs-I ask it of all my diocesans. The moment seems propitious. Pray God to accomplish the work begun, and if your prayers are not heard to-day, repeat them to-merrow, until at last they be accepted of Him whom we do not valuely call the most merciful—the God on high. Accept, cherished co-workers, the fresh assurance of my deep and affectionate devotion to you in the Lord. Orleans, Sunday of Passion Week, April 6, 1862.

Two such prominent lights as these-Gasparin and the Archbishop of Orleans-appearing in the European sky, must exert a powerful influence, one on the enlightened political element of Europe and the other on the Catholic church, there and elsewhere throughout the world. Most truly and hopefully does Gasparin say, in closing his volume entitled " America before Europe :

"The whole world is engaged in the contest. The uprising of this people upraises us also; this spectacle of sufferings nobly accepted, does us good. We feel that one of those storms which purify the atmosphere is passing at this moment over the globe. * * The question in the end is a second creation of the United States. This is carried on in the American method, that of Washington, that of the war of 1812, that which begins in weakness and ends in grandeur. No, the sixteenth president of the United States will not be the last; no, the eighty-fifth year of this people will not be the last; their flag will come out of battle, pierced with bullets and blackened with powder, but more glorious than ever, without having let fall, as I hope, in the melée a single one of its thirty-

SUGAR REFINERY .- This new manufactory is now in successful operation. We shall give a detailed account of it in an early issue.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

A GOLD STORY .- We frequently hear almost fabulous reports of the success of the miners in the had gold diggins, but seldom find a person who has that good fortune there or can say that he was successful. A letter recently received by a gentleman in Honolulu from Arthur Daly, formerly an apprentice with us, and more latterly foreman in the Portland Times office, states that he was engaged in gold digging or washing in the newly discovered gold region of Oregon. His claim was located on the Snake River about 100 miles south of the Columbia River. and covered the very site occupied by our townsman E. O. Hall, Esq., as a dwelling and printing office in 1839 40. Mr. Daly had taken out from his claim during one week \$900, with every prospect of the supply continuing as abundant for weeks. Mr. Hall informs us that he had a garden near his dwelling where he raised vegetables, and ploughed up the soil for corn and potatoes, but he never saw anything there that looked like gold dust, unless it was the corn. His old claim, had he staid by it till now, would have been a snug little fortune for him.

On Tuesday evening last John O. Dominis, Esq., His Majesty's private Secretary was married to Miss Lydia K. Paki, adopted daughter of the late High chief, A. Paki. The wedding took place at the residence of C. R. Bishop, Esq., and was honored by His Majesty the King. Among other dignitaries world. To speak of God to men, and to speak of | present were, Governor Kekuanaoa, Princess Victoria, Prince Lot Kamehameha, Mr. Wyllie, Governess Ruth of Hawaii, the Queen Dowager, and other native noblemen and chiefs. Among the foreigners present were Mr. J. H. Brown and Miss M Swinton, W. A. Aldrich and lady, Mrs. Dominis, mos S. Cooke and lady, and others. The center toole was spread with a variety of elegant and cost bridal

- On Saturday evening, our worthy Police Justice Robert G. Davis, Esq., also led to the altar a lady of estimable worth, every way qualified to share with him as " associate justice" the honors of the bench which he so satisfactorily administers. The nuptial feast provided could hardly be excelled, either in quality or quantity, if we may judge from the generous gift which we would acknowledge with our heartiest wishes for the perpetual happiness of the newly-married couple.

LADY FRANKLIN .- The numerous friends and acquaintances of this estimable lady will be glad to hear of her safe arrival in England about the 1st of July, accompanied by her niece Miss Cracroft, both in the enjoyment of good health. His Ex. R. C. Wyllie received letters from them. During her absence from England she has visited New York, Brazil, Patagonia, Chili, Peru, Panama, California, British Columbia, Sandwich Islands, Japan, China, East Indias, Egypt, Malta, &c. And for no country that she has seen does she express so strong an aloha as for these islands, and hopes again to revisit them, if not to make them her future home.

"MARRYING IN HASTE TO REPENT AT LEISURE."-The other day, while on one of our peregrinations in search of items, we overtook a gentleman with about a yard of crape, more or less, dangling from his arm. Curiosity led us to inquire whether it was put on for mourning or as announcement that he was engaged in the crape trade. He replied with a deep sigh, that he was commemorating the anniversary of his nuptual day, some years past. We hurried on, and the last we could hear of our friend, he was whistling "Home, home, comfortless home."

THE YOUNG HECTOR .- This new packet was advertised to sail from San Francisco about the 3d inst., and probably got off on the 6th. She will be due on Saturday or Sunday next, and will bring the California weeklies of Aug. 30, and Sept. 6, and the New York mails of Aug. 1, and perhaps of the 10th, also. Capt. Chadwick commands her.

FURNITURE SALE .- The furniture and household effects of Capt. H. J. H. Holdsworth, will be sold at auction to-morrow (Friday) at his residence in Chaplain street. The sale will embrace a very large and choice collection well worthy the attention of

Episcopal Service.-Notice has been given that the Episcopal Service will be read every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, at the residence of the British Consul-General, Mr. Synge, in Beretania street, until the arrival of Rev. Dr. Staley.

10.000 Bricks!

To Arrive per "Young Hector!" For sale by (330-3m) WILCOX, RICHARDS & Co.

Ex "Speedwell." TARESH CRANBERRIES-10-gal. Kegs,

Half libls, Clear Pork, Vinegar, &c., &c., &c. For sale by WILCOX, RICHARDS & Co.

Shooks! Shooks!! Sugar keg Shooks, Syrup keg Shooks, Barrel Shooks.

MANUFACTURED FROM THE CALI-FORNIA White Fir Wood. These Shooks are of a su-perior quality, and can be sold by the undersigned at lower rates an any other shooks imported into this market. Orders filled in quantities to su WILCOX, RICHARDS & Co. HART & CO.

Have Just Received per

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, A LARGE, VA-FASHIONABLE CLOTHING:

Which they now offer for sale at the LOWEST MARKET RATES CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

ON QUEEN STREET. The new assortment consists in part of the following very de-

Grey wool shirts (open fronts,) Grey wool shirts (close fronts) Fine white shirts, DRAWERS.

SHIRTS.

Grev wool drawers. Ribbed merino drawers, PANTS. French cassimere pants (plain, plaid and fancy,) Melton pants, Blue cloth pants, woolen plaid pants, linen check pants, Tweed pants (plain and fancy.) blue flannel

pants, cottonade pants, Satinet

pants in great variety.

COATS.

Blue flannel coats, blue cloth sacks, black cloth sacks, Fancy cassimere conts, skeleton conts, alpaca conts, White linen conts, check linen conts Melton conts, Union conts,

VESTS. White Marseilles vests, Fancy Marseilles vests, &c., &c.

SUNDERES.

Ribbed jackets, pilot clath jackets, grey satinet jackets, German socks, fine hoots and shees, hats and caps of every style, white I alf hose, brown hose, mixed half hose, &c., &c.

....ALSO.... A General Assortment of SEAMEN'S CLOTHING, both

INFITS and OUTFITS.

The pilot-boat Julia drifted to sea from San Francisco harbor some time during July last. Noth ing has been heard from her since, but as all the drift wood, logs, spars, &c., that approach the islands from the coast, generally fetch up on the southeast shore of Hawaii, we trust our friend "T. 8" of Hilo will keep a lookout for the stranger. Capt Paty hands us the following relating to the unforta-

nate craft, taken from a California paper : THE LOST JULIA.- Speculation is rife as to the drifting pilot-boat. It has been suggested that she will be probably fallen in with by Commodore Pary of the Speedwell, who is now due from Honolula; but the schooner would most likely make about a s W. course for the first three or four days, and as ves. sels from the westward hardly ever make the land to the southward of the port, the chances of the Julia being picked up by the Speedwell are very small Another suggestion is, that, if "nothing happens and the wind stands," she may turn up at the Microne. sian group, and furnish a neat little craft suited to the wants of the cruising Missionaries, thereby sav. ing the children's dimes. It will look like a special providence if she does.

THE ANNIE LAURIE .- This pretty little craft is fast approaching completion, and will, we hear, be ready for a trial trip early next week. Capt. Henry has been placed in command of her. He was formerly master of the Kaluna, and more recently of the Kekauluohi and Manuakowai, in all which he was a popular captain with the natives, and knows the ropes about as perfectly as any coasting skipper.

The comet, (not the popular bark of that name, but the fiery messenger that has been flying across the sky,) has now become quite invisible to the naked eye, having disappeared in the milky way. Its course, since it became visible, appears to have been neither to nor from the sun, but across its track, and its movements will be a study if net a puzzle to astronomers.

A Wonderful Book.

Gasparin's Last Work on America! JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS FROM

"America Before Europe!" By Count Agenor de Gasparin, author of " Uprising of a Great This new book was only issued from the American one of the most thrillingly entertaining and instructive books ever issued, and ought to be in the library of every Amer-ican, at home or abroad. Price \$2.75. 1 Vol. 419 pp. H. M. WHITNEY.

Notice to the Public!

The City Market WILL BE REOPENED ON SATURDAY NEXT, under the charge of Mr. Edward Wiessenbach, and will

be supplied with the very best

Beef, Mutton, Veal, &c., &c., From the celebrated herds of R. Moffit, Esq., and of the Waimen Grazing and Agricultural Company, and at the lowest market Honolulu, Sept. 11, 1862.

JOE RODERICK'S RESTAURANT!

DINING SALOON.

J. RODERICK BEGS TO NOTIFY his friends and the public generally that in addi-tion to his already convenient and commodious near to the Post office he has now added rooms for private parties, where they can be provided with every fuxury the season neer in his line of the Islands, he trust that his friends and the public will continue to favor him with their usual patronage, and for which he will, by every attention, hope to merit their appro-

By Express from New York. VEW LETTER WRITERS.

Du Chaillu's Africa, Williams' on Executors, 2 vols., Tennent's Natural History of Ceylon, Plymonth Collections. Longfellow's and Wadsworth's Poems, Tennyson's and J. G. Saxe's Poems, Ely's Journal in Richmood, John Doe and Richard Roe, Brown, Jones, & Co., Brown, Jones, & Co., Neal's residence in Siam, Magician's Own Book and Reason Why, 1001 Songs and other Song Books, Webster's Counting House Dictionary, Spier's French Dictionary.

ons, too numerous to mention.

Just Received by Speedwell and for sale by
H. M. WHITNEY. A. J. M'KENNEY, BOOT & SHOE MAKER,

Together with a great variety of other new and late, publica

Nunanu St. above R. Love's Steam Bakery. MY STOCK IS PROCUR-

NOTECH:

DE IT KNOWN AND MADE MANIFEST SPANISH GOLD COIN will be the only legal currency in money transactions with the Guam, April 19, 1862. 328-6m

REGULAR TRADE! All Times of the Year! THE UNDERSIGNED WILL PURCHASE Hides,

Goat Skins, Tallow, Old Copper and Composition Cotton.

Tobacco, and Old Rags, For Shipment! JOHN THOMAS WATERHOUSE.

Notice! ANY PERSONS HAVING ANY CLAIM A on the Understrued are requested to hand in their accounts before the 20th inst. And any persons indebted to the

H. J. HOLDSWORTH.

Notice! ALL PERSONS ARE FORBIDDEN TRUST-ING any one on my account, as I shall not be responsible for any debts contracted without my written order. G. KIMBALL, (O. K.) Kahului, Maui, Sept. 1, 1862.

Everybody Should Have One! THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RECEIV.

Superior Stencil Plates, and Indelible Ink, For marking Lines, Silk or Cotton. An article regulable in

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Office at Dr. Judd's Drug Store, on Fort Street. Residence in Nuuanu Valley, opposite that of E. O. Hall, Esq. 330-1y Maps of Virginia.

FEW LARGE MAPS OF THE STATE ALSO-Expected by Speedwell, a few of Lloyd's Map of the Southern States, price \$1 50 H. M. WHITNEY.